MIKELY TO BE NOMINATED BY ACCLAMA-TION AT SARATOGA ON TUESDAY.

AXTON NOW SEEKING THE LIEUTENANT-GOV-ERNORSHIP-FASSETT'S NAME WILL BE PRE-

SENTED, BUT MOST OF HIS DELEGATES WILL SUPPORT MORTON-RUS-ING TO WITHDRAW.

minated by acclamation for Governor the Republican State Convention when its delegates meet here on Tuesday. It seems likely that all the other candidates by that time will have "effaced themselves." James A. Roberts, of ample to-day, and then announced that he was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Leslie W. Russell, of Canton, said here to-night that Mr. Morton's nomination was certain, and declared that he would acquiesce in the action of the delegates supporting himself if they should with as a candidate. Green, of Binghamton, still another candidate for Governor, also expressed the opinion that Mr. Morton, beyond question, would be nominated, and added that he. Mr. Green, was willing that the delegates supporting him should withdraw

Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, was still a candi-J. Stoat Fassett, of Emira, was star a candidate, but was well aware of the fact that all of the delegates supporting him, except those of Chemung County, would vote for Mr. Morton upon the first ballot, and therefore that his candidacy had practically ended. As for General Daniel Butterfield and Stewart L. Woodford, when here a few scattering votes, it is plain

A large number of the leading delegates to the convention arrived here to-day, as well as several of the candidates, including Charles T. Saxton, George E. Green, Leslie W. Russell, J. Sloat Fassett and Daniel Butterfield. All of the candidates for Governor trus were in Saratoga, except Levi P. Morton and Stewart L. Woodford. Their presence here gave a good apportunity for the leading Republicans who had arrived in the course of the day to consult with them and to learn their strength. It thus soon became evident to all that Mr. Morton would have the support of nine-tenths of the delegates and that his nomination was inevitable. It was in consequence of this evidence of Mr. Morton's strength that Mr. Saxton withdrew and most of the other candidates gave permissica to their friends to quence of this evidence of Mr. Morton's strength that Mr. Saxton withdrew and most of the other candidates gave permissica to their friends to withdraw them from the contest. Several of the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor also arrived in Saratoga in the course of the day. Among them, besides Senator Saxton, were Arthur C. Wade, of Jamestown; George W. Aldridge, of Rochester; Gortor W. Allen, of Auburn; Colonel A. D. Shaw, of Watertown, and Titus Sheard, of Herkimer County. All of these men, except Mr. Allen and Mr. Sheard, opened headquarters and begen a systematic search for votes. Among the workers for Senator Saxton were George W. Dunwell, Anson S. Wood and Barnet E. Davis, ex-Deputy Secretary of State. Mayor Aldridge, of Rochester, had as his lieutenants Senator Parsons, ex-Mayor Richard Curran and other leading Republican politicians of Rochester.

CONFERENCES ON THE NOMINATIONS Among the leaders who arrived here to-day and took part in the conferences regarding the nominations were three former United States tors, Frank Hiscock, Thomas C. Platt and Warner Miller; Congressman Payne, of Auburn; ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall; State Treasurer Colvin, of Glens Falls; Sectetary of State Palmer, of Albany; Atterney-General Hancock, of Syracuse; Colonel E. A. McAlpin, of New-York; Colonel Archie E. Baxter, of Elmira; John F. Parkhurst, of Bath; ex-Senator Brookfield, of New-York, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Senator Joseph Mullin, of Watertown; B. B. Odell, jr., of Newburg; ex-Senator Watertown; now undoubtedly he will be nominated for the Governor Ship, and, in my judgment, now undoubtedly he will be nominated for Governor upon the first ballot.

Ex-Secretary Tracy said to-night:

1 have believed for six months past that if Mr. Morton desired the nomination for Governor he could have it. As soon as his letter was printed, stating that he would accept the nomination if it stating that he would accept the nomination if it stating that he would accept the nomination is certain. I would be a strong nomination, which will be nominated to might the permanent chairman of the Excention of the permanent chairman of the state Convention.

lican State Committee, and Fonce Commissioner Kerwin and Bernard Biglin, of New-York.

There was quite a movement in the course of the day on the part of some of the delegates to induce J. Sloat Fasseti to become a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. This agitation was especially excited by ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh and Louis F. Payn, of Chatham. Said

Mr. Burleigh:

It seems to me that Mr. Fassett would make an admirable candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He has been a State Senator and is well acquainted with the duties of presiding officer of the Senate. I know that some of Mr. Fassett's friends are declaring that it would be a descent for him to accept a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor after having been a candidate for Governor. But it is no more a descent for him than for a Vice-President to become a candidate for Governor. But it is no more a descent for him than for a Vice-President to become a candidate for Governor. A Mr. Morton will de. Hesties, Mr. Morton was elected Vice-President, while Mr. Fassett falled to be elected Governor. I think if Mr. Fassett would accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor it would open a wide field of usefulness to him in State politics. Mr. Morton, in view of his age, if elected Governor, will not seek a renomination; and Mr. Fassett, as Lieutenant-Governor, would have the political right of succession. I think this is the opportunity of Mr. Fassett's life, and I shall be astonished if he does not avail himself of it. No man more delights in political life than he does, and therefore I should think he would greatly enjoy the position of Lieutenant-Governor.

All this agitation in favor of nominating Mr. Fassett for Lieutenant-Governor took place before his arrival here, and the other candidates for the office had an uncomfortable two hours. It was rumored that Mr. Fassett had gone from Elmira to New-York last night for the sole purpose of consulting there with ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and other Republican friends about accepting the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. It was known positively that he had left Elmira for New-York, and it was reasoned that he must have gone to the metropolis upon this mission. When Mr. Fassett at last atrived here this afternoon, he pronounced absurd the rumor that he had gone to New-York to see ex-Senator Platt or to arrange with him about accepting the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Continuing he said:

log he said:

I cannot say in too strong terms that I would not accept the nomination for second place upon the Republican State ticket. I have denied this report before and I reiterate the denial with renewed emphasis now. In the first place, if I took the nomination, the great body of Republicans in the State would be certain that it had all been arranged some time ago, and that my candidacy for the nomination for Governor was merely a blind. It would hart the ticket greatly under the circumstances. In the second place, it would not be smalled, it would not be decent, to take the second lace now.

ADDGE RUSSELL DEFINES HIS POSITION. Mr. Fassett's statement, of course, put an bim for Lieutenant-Governor. Judge Leslie W. Russell, a little later arrived from Canton, accompanied by ex-Senator D. S. Lynde. Judge Russell held an informal reception for over an hour in the main office of the United States Hotel, and had opportunity then for a consultation with Warner Miller, Henry G. Burleigh, Frank Hiscock, Charles T. Saxton, William Brookfield, Congressman Payne and other prominent Republicans. At the close of this conference Judge Russell said to The Tribune correspondent:

Correspondent:

I was not a candidate for Governor when my friends in St. Lawrence County kindly put me forward for this position. Since theh I have not raised a finger to obtain any additional delegates. I understand that I am also supported for the Governorship by the delegates from Franklin, Clinton, Essex and some other counties. However, I doubt if my name will be presented to the convention since it is evident that Mr. Merton will practically have the unanimous support of the New-York and Kings County delegates. That gives Mr. Morton the support in that quarter of the State of nearly a third of the delegates, Elsewhere in the State also Mr. Morton is strongly supported, and it is palpable to every one that he will be nominated for Governor upon the first ballott. Since I did not put myself forward as a candidate for Governor, I do not think it proper that I should withdraw myself as a candidate. That properly must be done by the delegates who brought me forward. They will hold a meeting and act upon the matter. I presume they will withdraw my name in view of Mr. Morton's strength.

It is said that the delegates supporting lodge Russell will hold a meeting to-morrow Monday and formally withdraw him. Only few of them are here in Saratoga to-night,

so no action can be taken upon the matter at once. Half of them earnestly support Judge Kellogg, of Plattsburg, for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and they are eager to get to work in his behalf. It is possible, therefore, that the Russell men will get together as early as to-morrow and withdraw him formally.

SAXTON WANTS TO BE LIEUTENANT-GOV-ERNOR.

Senator Charles T. Saxton, of Clyde, president pro tempore of the Senate, said tonight:

lt is evident that Mr. Morton will be nominated for Governor by acclamation on Tuesday. I never have been a candidate for Governor except as a demonstration for the Lieutenant-Governorship. The last week I have received many proffers of support for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. I hope to have the support of all the delegates from my Senate district, which is composed of the counties of Wayne, Cayuga, Ontario, Yates and Tompkins. I have also received generous proffers of support from other counties in the State, from Brooklyn and from New-York. I have many personal friends among the delegates in various counties.

Mayor George E. Green, of Binghamton, whose own county of Broome, together with Chenango, had instructed its delegates for him for Governor, said to-night that the nomination of Mr. Morton

tion under the circumstances?" the was asked. "I cannot say anything about that now," Mayor Green answered. "My delegates will arrive tomorrow night. After I see them and consult with them I can tell what to do. I cannot take any step without talking with them."

any step without talking with them."
It was rumored a few days ago that Congressman James W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, would be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, while at the same time he was seeking a renomination to Congress. There has been no token here to-day, however, that Mr. Wadsworth is a candidate for the State office and it is the general helief that the State office, and it is the general belief that he will seek merely to be returned to Washington. Delegates pledged to support him for renomina-tion as Congressman have been elected. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield and Stewart L. Woodford, who have a few scattering votes, it is plain that they will not press their candidacy, in view of the overwhelming nature of Mr. Morton's support.

A large number of the leading delegates to the convention arrived here to-day, as well as several of the candidates, including Charles T. Saxton, George E. Green, Leslie W. Russell, J. Sloat Fassett and Daniel Butterfield. All of the candidates, and Daniel Butterfield. All of the candidates are the convenient of the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor say that they would resent their life their life and both her husband and herself like their life there. The avowed candidates for Lieutenant-Governor say that they would resent their being set as judy that they would resent their being set as judy to destroy their chances of a nomination. There promises a few and the convenient of the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor say that they would resent their being set as judy that they would resent their being set as judy the convenient of the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor say that they would resent their being set as judy their chances of the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor say that they would resent their being set as judy the convenience of the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor say that they would resent their life. Aldridge, Azariah E. Brundage, A. D. Shaw and Gorton W. Allen. It was rumored to-night that ex-Senator Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, might seek the nomination for Lieutenant-Gover-nor; but Mr. Hendricks has not yet made any announcement of the fact, if it be a fact.

FOUR ASPIRANTS FOR THE JUDGESHIP friends of four Supreme Court justices for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals These contestants are Samuel A. Kellogg, of Plattsburg; Albert Haight, of Buffalo; Irving G. Vann, of Syracuse, and Pardon C. Williams, of

Vann, of Syracuse, and Pardon C. Williams, of Watertown. The canvass of Judge Kellogg is being pushed with great energy by Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall. The Eric County delegates have been rather demoralized by the withdrawai of Mr. Roberts as a candidate for Governor, but they regained their courage to-night and have been pushing the nomination of Judge Haight for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The contest thus far appears to be between Judge Haight and Judge Kellogg. It is said in favor of the former that he already has been a judge of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals. Upon the other hand, Judge Kellogg's supporters say that Judge Haight once had the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals and was defeated, and therefore has had "his chance" Possibly geographical considerations will determine the nomination for the Judgeship. The nomination of Mr. Morton, who lives upon chance." Possibly geographical considerations will determine the nomination for the Judgeship. The nomination of Mr. Morton, who lives upon the eastern edge of the State, in Dutchess County, and of a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in the central part of the State would probably cast the nomination for Judge into Western New-York

WHAT EX-SENATOR MILLER SAYS. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who apparently will

EX-SENATOR PLATT IN SARATOGA,

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived here this evening. His train was due at 8:35 p. m., but was late, so that the ex-Senator did not reach the United States until 9 o'clock. A large number of New-York politicians came with him. A long line was formed in front of the clerk's desk of those wishing to register, but Mr. Platt did not have to wait long for an opportunity to enter bis name. He was surrounded by a number of men who wished to shake hands with him. As soon as possible he went across the court to the suite of rooms known as Cottage No. 7, which he hed engaged. Several persons were here wishing to talk with him. To a newspaper correspondent Mr. Platt said he couldn't say anything them. He had just come, had talked with no one, and had no reason to say anything. He wanted to wash his hands and get something to eat. Ex-Marshal Leuis F. Payn had a brief chat with the ex-Senator and then Colonel A. D. Snaw, of Watertown, one of the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, tried to catch his ear. "Just wait a minute until I wash my hands, Colonel," said Mr. Platt, "and then come over with me while I get some supper. We can talk then."

When the ex-Senator had cleaned away the dust of his journey, a band of Rochester men, wearing white ribbons on which were portraits of Mayor George W. Aldridge, of that city, came up, anxious for an interview. Mr. Platt spoke for a few minutes with Frank W. Hawley, of Rochester, and then went to supper. Later he saw several other politicians. Mr. Platt spoke for a few minutes with Frank W. Hawley, of Rochester, and then went to supper. Later he saw several other politicians. Mr. Platt has been writing letters to political friends in the last week informing them that in his judgment Mr. Platt said recently that he should "Reep his hands off" the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and, therefore, the delegates were somewhat astonished to-night to see the pertinacity with which various candidates for that office sought an intimate talk with him. Mr. Platt's keen desire not to be concerned in the contest for the nomination for Lie evening. His train was due at 8:35 p. m., but

FASSETT'S NAME TO BE PRESENTED. J. Sloat Fassett announced late to-night that he should remain a candidate for Governor, and that he would be put in nomination for that office by Colonel Archie E. Baxter, of Elmira, The delegates admire Mr. Fassett's courage, but they fear he will have the mortification of seeing a wretchedly small number of supporters. John F. Parkhurst, who heads one of the Steuben County Parkhurst, who heads one of the Steuben County delegations, stated yesterday that if he and his fellow-delegates from that county saw that Mr. Morton's nomination was certain they would abandon Mr. Fassett and vote for Mr. Morton upon the first ballot. The loss of the Steuben County votes would be a serious one for Mr. Fassett.

Among the New-Yorkers assists.

County votes would be a serious one for Mr. Fassett.

Among the New-Yorkers arriving here to-day were ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, ex-Postmaster Van Cott, Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray, General C. H. T. Collis, William Brookfield, General Samuel Thomas, Police Commissioner Michael Kerwin, Colonel E. A. McAlpin, Job E. Hedges, John W. Totten, James B. Townsend, Otto Irving Wise, C. C. James B. Townsend, Otto Irving Wise, C. C. Shayne, Oliver Sumner Teall, John W. Jacobus, Henry Gleason, General Benjamin F. Tracy, Hiram Merritt, Charles A. Brown, ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, Thomas L. Hamilton, Jacob Hess, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Dr. S. A. Robinson and G. W. English. A group of Brooklyn men were Benjamin F. Blair, Irving L. Bragdon, F. C. Elliott, Andrew B. Rogers and Samuel B. Yeaton. Ex-Marshal Jacobus has been a dele-

TWO HUNDRED MEN DROWNED IN THE WRECK OF A CHINESE TROOPSHIP ON THE

WAY TO FORMOSA. London, Sept. 15 .- A dispatch to the Central

News from Toklo says: "News has been received from Fusan that a Japanese corps from Genian has engaged and routed the enemy at Sing-Chuen, and that the Japanese advancing army has attacked and defeated the Chinese at Chueng-Chwa. The Chinese retreated to Vingian. Details of these battles are lacking. The Japanese army is crossing the Tai-Tong River. Marshal Yount Yamagata has arrived at Seoul, where he will assume chief

A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that six of the survivors from the Chinese troopship Chean, which was wrecked at Che-Tung while on the way to Formosa with 1,400 soldiers on board, have arrived there. They report that 200 of the men on board of the Chean were drowned.

The dispatch further says that no news has been received in Shanghai of any engagement in Corea since the skirmish of August 13, when the Chinese were defeated with the loss of 500 men. A dispatch from Hong-Kong says that th A displated from Hong-Kong says that the mistment of Europeans in the Chinese army has been stopped. Seven British customs officers who had enlisted have returned to their former duties. The entire southern squadron of the Chinese Navy has been ordered north.

DISCREDITING THE REPORTS. THE JAPANESE CONSUL DOES NOT TAKE MUCH STOCK IN THE STORY THAT THE MIKA-DO'S FORCES HAVE BEEN BEATEN

report of the signal defeat which the Japan sustained at the hands of the Coreans as in a dispatch from Shanghal published in the ources, and is meant to break the long silence that has been maintained now for so many weeks the representatives of the two great Powers.

information in regard to this matter?" erning the alleged battle, and I doubt if any such battle at all took place. If .. did, I am confident that our forces and not the pig-tailed Monolians were victorious."

that the line between Fusan and Seoul, it attempting to open which the Japanese are said to of the Coreans, was opened many months ago Why," said he, "since the declaration of war we have built military telegraph lines between the two

WARNED TO LOOK OUT FOR TORPEDOES. Washington, Sept. 15.—The Department of State has received from Minister Dun, at Tokio, a copy of a note from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated August 16, informing him captains and masters of American vessels, which he published, containing the directions referred to. The letter of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs states that, as submarine torpedoes are Nagasaki, it has been determined by the Imperial Government that after noon of August 22, all vessels shall be prohibited to enter or leave the guif
or harbor without the conduct of a pilot vessel
having on board an officer of the Imperial Navy
in charge of the pilotage, and no vessel shall
be permitted either to enter or leave these places
between sunset and sunrise. The date of the enforcement of the order being so near at hand, foreign vessel, arriving from distant places which
might not be a planted with the new regulations would be notified by the pilot vessels.

GUARDS ON WATCH AT SING SING.

THE HEAVY GATES BROKEN DOWN BY AN EN-GINE THAT BACKED TOO FAR-IMMEDIATE PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT THE ES-CAPE OF PRISONERS.

Extra guards were watching a big open gateway in the prison wall at Sing Sing last night to prevent any one escaping or strangers entering the prison any one escaping or strangers entering the prison yard. Formerly heavy gates were where the big opening is now. Yesterday afternoon an engine, which was backing some cars on the tracks at the north end of the prison, backed too far and the cars struck the big gates and went entirely through them. The gates were reduced to kindling wood. The result was that the yard was left entirely exposed. Warden Durston at once placed a guard to watch the break.

KEEP OUR FINE NEW NAVY MOVING.

OUGHT TO SEE THE YANKEE CRUISERS,

BATTLESHIPS AND SAILORS. Rear-Admiral Henry Erben, of the United States Navy, who has just been placed upon the retired list after a long and useful career, is, with his famfly, going to live at the Park Avenue Hotel this winter. The Admiral is a heavily built man of medium height. His side whiskers are gray and his complexion ruddy. He wouldn't talk yesterday the flattering recognition given him abroad.

cruise was the pleasantest one I ever had, and many foreigners seemed to realize for the first time that the United States had a good Navy, or, at least,

the United States had a good Navy, or, at least, could build one in short order. I recall only one unpleasant day on the whole cruise, and that was a terror, even to a veteran like myself."

"When was that?"

"Oh, I won't tell when it was. It wouldn't do to tell you newspaper men about that day. There is only one thing I'm willing to say for publication, and I am in earnest about it. Furthermore, my views are shared by most of the officers of the Navy. The United States ought to send its battle-ships and cruisers around more. They ought to be kept moving from place to place all the time. The nations of the world don't see the American flag. We have plenty of Consuis, and I suppose they have flags with them but they seem to plant them in the backyards of the consulates, where no one can see them. For this reason our cruisers ought to be kept moving from port to port all over the globe. It would stimulate respect for us and stimulate trade, too. Then, again, we ought to show the world what our Yankee sailors look like and what they can do. We have the finest sailors in the world. They make the sailors of many other nations look miserable enough by comparison."

WHEAT SPECULATORS MAY LOSE HEAVILY, San Francisco, Sept. 15.-Speculators believe that San Francisco, Sept. 16.—Speculators believe that the big wheat deal which is engineered by McLaughiln is backed by James G. Fair. The present outlook is that the combination will lose heavily from buying on a falling market which does not rally. It is estimated that the loss will reach \$1,000,000. OWENS PROBABLY WINS.

PLURALITY WILL BE SMALL.

A BIG VOTE FOR BRECKINRIDGE IN THE

"MOSSBACK" COUNTIES. ON THE LATEST ESTIMATES HE IS DEFEATED

BY ONLY ABOUT 300 VOTES-LITTLE DISORDER

ON BRECKINBIDGE'S MISTAKE.

for the Democratic nomination in this Congress District promises to be exceedingly close, and until all the official returns come in it may not be entirely safe to assume the defeat of either face of the vote officially declared, with conservative estimates on the missing precincts. With one precinct in Henry County estimated, he has an apparent plurality over Breckinridge of more than 400, and his corrected plurality will in all probability exceed 300,

The figures received early in the evening from this county, Fayette, and from the Blue Grass counties generally, indicated that Mr. Owens would make a clean sweep, carrying the district by at least 1,000 plurality. The later figures from Breckinridge had perhaps been able to overtake and pass his Scrtt County rival. With the few accounted for, Colonel Breckinridge will still poll a few hundred votes short and the nomination will go on the narrowest margins, indeed, to the candidate whose canvass has stood for all that is self-respecting and honorable in the political

The returns to-night have shown some strange surprises to the political prophets on both sides. surprises to the political prophets on both sides. Colonel Breckinridge, who had confidently hoped to make a winning canvass in his own county, Fayette, and had counted on a plurality here of at least 800, came near losing the county altogether, his official plurality being only 204, which was contributed entirely by the city of Lexington itself. Mr. Owens suffered a similar disappointment in his home county of Scott. Expecting a plurality of 1,600, he secured on the official county only 1,184. On the other hand, while loging the althing county of Bourbon, he carried the county only 1,184. On the other hand, while loving the adjoining county of Bourbon, he carried the remaining Blue Grass counties, Woodford and Franklin, hands-mely, and won a signal victory by heating both his rivals in the Ohio River county of Oldham. Colonel Breckinridge carried the other two "mossback" counties, as against Mr. Owens, by considerable pluralities, and on a semewhat fuller vote might possibly have chieved an eleventh-hour victory.

HOW THE VOTE SEEMS TO STAND.

At this writing the balances for Owens and Breckinridge seem to stand about as follows: Plurality for Owens-Scott, 1,194; Woodford, 123; Franklin, 533; Oldham, 164.

Fluralities for Breckintidge—Fayette, 204; Bour-bon, 183, Owen (estimated), 825; Henry (one precinct estimated), 450.

Definite results cannot be ascertained, however, except by the official count. Both sides are still claiming the victory, and the excitement at the rival headquarters bids fair to continue all

LITTLE DISORDER AT THE POLLS.

licted by the gloemier political prophets, who have not realized the change gradually coming ver the spirit of political warfare in Kentucky, irregularities and in lessening the chance of dis-

the voting booths to-day was considered unusually threatening, the two sides managed to maintain peace without much effort; and, except for a few fistic encounters, common on any occasion of public excitement, no disturbances of the surf feared were reported by the police.

Of the minor altercations, the most noteworthy accurred about 1 o'clock, the two principals being Desha Breckinridge, the eldest son and political lieutenant of the present Representative, and J. Waiter Peak, the secretary of the Owens Committee of this county. The two combatants became engaged in a war of words over the case of a voter challenged at the politing place in Precinct I, and, coming out from the booth, passed the watchers' 'limits' still angrily berating each other. When they clinched, however, and came to blows bystanders rushed up hurriedly, and some of young Breckinridge's friends hustled him into a carriage and drove hurriedly to his father's headquarters. The new Primary law fortunately requires the closing of all liquor shops from midnight to midnight on election day, and this wise restriction has had much to do with minimizing disorder here to-day.

A telegram received here from Versailles, the

day.

A telegram received here from Versailles, the county seat of Woodford County, says that a fight between about twenty Breckinridge and Owens men occurred this morning in one of the outlying districts of that county. Y. W. Gillesple, a supporter of Breckinridge, was stabbed with a dirk knife in the breast and back, the wounds proving exceedingly dangerous. No one else was reported injured.

THE EARLY AFTERNOON BULLETINS.

By 1 o'clock this afternoon all three factions here had issued street bulletins giving the latest news from the polls. The Owens men were jubinews from the polls. The Owens men were jubilant over the unexpected strength which they had developed in Franklin County. In which Frankfort, the State capital, is situated, and declared that they would carry the county by a decisive plurality. The Breckinridge managers put out a statement announcing that their candidate was "winning in a walk" and would carry the city of Lexington against Mr. Owens by 3 to 1. The Settle men published a string of encouraging dispatches from Owen and other lower end counties, in which it was claimed that Settle was polling from two-thirds to four-fifths of the mossback Democratic vote.

All the early afternoon bulletins, based on estimates made before the polls closed, seemed to

mossback Democratic vote.

All the early afternoon bulletins, based on estimates made before the poils closed, seemed to point to a heavy vote for Owens in Scott, Bourbon and Franklin counties; a close fight in Woodford, and a fair plurality for Breckinridge in Fayette, with Settle holding his strength pretty well in the Ohio Valley counties.

The polling booths used for to-day's primary election were the same as those employed for the regular State and county elections. The Australian ballot system has been adopted in Kentucky, and the voter's privacy is efficiently protected. Much the same sort of booths are constructed and the same regulations are enforced about limits of approach for electionsering purposes. It seemed a rather paradoxical comment on the secrecy sought to be obtained in the November balloting, when intending voters to day were challenged by the poll watchers and forced by the ruling of a political committee to declare on oath that they would in the approaching Congress election vote for the regular Democratic nominee.

One of the characteristic features of the day was the prayer-meeting held at Morrison Chapel this morning, under direction of the Women's

cratte nominee.

One of the characteristic features of the day was the prayer-meeting held at Morrison Chapel this morning, under direction of the Women's Anti-Breckinridge Association. Several local clergymen accepted invitations to take part, and while the contest raged outside at the city polling berths fervent prayers were made for the success of Owens and the anti-Breckinridge cause. A similar meeting was conducted at Paris, in Bourbon County, these gatherings closing the unflagging and intensely earnest canvass made by the women of the district to avert the public shame of the "vindication" demanded by Mr. Breckinridge. Another interesting incident was the running of a special train of cars from the Latonia racetrack, bringing home a body of Kentucky horsemen to vote against Breckinridge. Four cars were required to carry the racetrack men, who deposited their ballots against the Colonel at various points in this and the neighboring counties, and then caught their train back in time to open books or play against them at this afternoon's meeting. United States Schator Lindsay reached

Frankfort to-day in time to cast his ballot for Mr. Owens and against Breckinridge. Mr. Lindsay, like all the more conservative and sober-minded Democrats of the district, is firmly convinced that Colonel Breckinridge made an egregious political and personal blunder in demanding a "vindication" from his constituents. On this point the Senator is constituents. quoted as saying:

quoted as saying:

Mr. Breckinridge ought never to have made this race at all. Even if elected I don't see how he can live in the district. There must be at least 500 persons to whom he cannot speak and preserve his self-respect. I treat my political opponents just the same socially as though they supported me, but Breckinridge's campaign has stirred up so much bitterness and personal animosity that I don't see how he can face it. He should have gone home and withdrawn, telling them that under the circumstances he could not ask them for their votes; that he owed it to his family to support them, and in order to do so he would practise law and ask their forbearance. In two terms he could again have been returned to Congress. There is no comparison between his side and those of Clay and Johnson and others. Had Breckinridge said, when confronted with the charge that he had done wrong and that he had made a half promise of marriage, but that upon consideration his duty to his family prevented him from carrying out that promise, and offered to pay such damages as the law might impose upon him, the people would have much soner condoned his offence. But he tries to lay the punishment upon his constituents; he does not ask forgiveness. The people are not trying to remove him from office. He asks indorsement of the exception.

WHAT ERECKINRIDGE SAYS OF HIS DEFEAT his son, Desha, was figuring upon the re-to talk briefly to the United States repre-

sentiative.
"It is my own county of Fayette that gives me the greatest grief," said he. "I thought she ould give me at least 800 majority, and many of my friends expected as much as 1,500. Instead of that, my majority in my own county is only 205. In Woodford we also expected a majority of several hundred, but that county has gone against me, as has Franklin, another county that I thought would give me a small majority. They are holding back the returns from Scat County for the purpose, I believe, of doctoring them if the news from the other counties does not suit the Owens people. In this way they will probably defrat me. I had expected Scott to go for Owens by about 1,200 majority, but, of course, they can fix the returns to suit themselves."

The Colonel's quarters seemed almost like a temb, but Preckluridge himself held up well under his defeat, which he did not fully acknowledge, and, talking about his future plans, said: "I expect to live out my days right here in Kentered

ful Lexington Cemetery, where sleep all that is

ful Lexington Cemetery, where sleep all that is mortal of my ancestors. As I said to these people on the stump, if they do not choose to send me back to Congress, I will find some other sphere in which to labor for them."

Colonel Breckinridge is in splendid health, but he presents a sad sight. To-night around his headquarters everything was silent as the grave, and one square further down the street, at the Owens headquarters, thousands of young and old men were yelling, blowing tin horns and shouting for Owens, General Gentry proposed shouting for Owens, General Gentry proposed three cheers for the women in the district, and they were given with a will. The crowd then gave three cheers for the newspaper corrspond-ents who kept before the world the sins of

There were rumors of big frauds, and communi-cation with Owens and Henry counties was cut off at a late hour.

KILLED AT THE SAME FATAL CROSSING. POBERT HAGAN'S LIFE ENOCKED OUT AND HIS FRIEND BADLY INJURED AT AVONDALE ON

miles from Newark, was the scene of another fatal disaster late on Friday night, one man being killed and another badly injured, while thet 24, 1832, that five persons were killed by a locomo-tive. An electric bell automatically sounds ar tive. An electric bell automatically sounds an alarm when a train is approaching. There was ert Hagan, forty-four years old, and William Hill, fifty, living in Belleville, drove from Belleville on Friday night to collect some money. They were returning through Avondale between 10 and 10:30 p. m., and attempted to cross the tracks at Washington-ave., when the milk train from Paterson to Jersey City came along at a high rate of speed. About the time they reached the crossing the sky About the time they reached the crossing the sky was reddened by a fire. It is supposed that their attention was distracted by the fire, and that they hurried to get across, as Hill is a member of the Eastwood Hose Company at Belleville. The wagon and horse were struck squarely by the heavy engine, the wagon demonished and the horse killed. Hill and Hagan were hurled some distance. The engineer of the train, Frank Hall, did not see the wagon when it was struck. He felt a Jar, however, and realized that something had been struck. But he did not stop the train until it reached the Fourth-ave, station in Newark when it delivered the milk. The engineer saw by marks on his engine that he had run into something, and he instructed the engineer of a passenger train took out at Washington-ave, for a wreck. The passenger train was stopped at the crossing, and the train hands saw a broken wagon and a dead horse lying beside the road.

William J. Joyce, who lives near the crossing, was a witness of the fatal accident in 1833. When the milk train was passing the crossing Friday night he heard a shriek. Realizing that another fatality had happened he dressed hurriedly and went to the crossing. He found Hill lying in the roadway, and just below the flagman's cabin lay Hakan and the body of the horse. He was attempting to raise Hill when the passenger train reached the crossing and stopped. Both victims were alive, and the trainmen placed them in a baggange-car and took them to Paterson. Hagan died before the hospital was reached. Hill was found to have a fractured skull, a broken collarbone and two ribs broken. He is a well-to-do blacksmith, and has a wife and two grown children. Hagan was timer in a shirt factory. He leaves a wife and six children.

FLORAL TUB PARADE AT LENOX.

THIRTY-ONE ELABORATELY DECORATED CAR-

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special).—The Lenox Floral Lenox, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special). The Lenox Floral Tub Parade this afternoon was one of the most elaborate and successful that has ever been held. There were thirty-one carriages in line. Anson Phelps Stokes was chief marshal. His aids were Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Graham Stokes, David W. Hishon, Jr., Philip Sands, Jr., J. Saurie, Raggian, J. Bishop, jr., Philip Sands, jr., J. Searle Barclay, J. Edward Davis, William D. Sloane and Sanford Barnes. The procession formed in Cliffwood-st. at Main-st. It was led by Miss Adelina Moller, the daughter of Peter Moller. She drove a spider phaeton, which was decorated with rye straw, and was one of the handsomest in line. Mrs. Henry, of

New-York, was with Miss Moder.

Miss Emily Sloane drove a pair of roan English hackneys attached to a buckboard. She had with Miss Amy Bend. Miss Liks Strane drove a pair of bay ponies attached to a buckboard. The trimings of her carriage were paims. Miss Midred Devereux had with her Miss Margaret Bache, of New-York. She drove a buckboard trimmed with yellow straw and green. Miss Marion Haven drove her pony in a buckboard with a canopy of asparagus and gladioli, and the wheels were trimmed with hydrangeas. Miss Frances C. Crocker drove with J. Reese Crocker. The trap was trimmed with high gladioli. Mrs. George Turnure had with her Miss Evelyn Leonard, of Hoboken, who is her guest.

Miss Edith Barnes had with her Miss Elizabeth Le Bourgeois. She drove a surrey, decorated with wheat and poppies. Miss Nelle Barnes had with her Miss Estabeth Le Bourgeois. She drove a surrey, decorated with wheat and poppies. Miss Nelle Barnes had with her Miss Esther Hoppin. Miss Charlotte Barnes was on horseback.

Richard C. Dikey got up a farm wagon, trimmed with wild flowers, asparagus and straw. Miss Cameron and her sister, Miss Margaret Cameron, drove in a phaeton trimmed with ferna, paims and gladioli. Miss Isabel Cameron drove a two-wheeled cart, trimmed with wheat, wild flowers and ribbons.

Others in the parade were Miss Emily Rogers, Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn, with Mrs. M. Cooper, of New-York, as her guest; Mrs. Joseph Burden, with F. S. Young, of New-York; Miss Bulard, Miss Constance Parsons, Miss Getrude Parsons, with Mrs. Henry L. Morgan, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanler, with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Carrie Morgan and Miss Mackay; Jameson Coting with Mrs. Valentine Blacque; "Jack" Nelson with Miss Lucy Inman; Miss Stokes and Miss Helen Stokes; Miss Kate Carey the Misses Tappan, Miss Carrie Morgan and Frederick Higher Helen Stokes; Miss Kate Carey the Misses Tappan, Miss Alice Sands, with her brother; Mrs. F. P. Kinicutt and Mrs. Richard S. Dana. The procession then passed down to Sunset Terrace where teal was served, and afterward there was dancing on the green. her Miss Amy Rend. Miss Lika Strane drove a pair

THE NEWS OF EUROPE. IS THE KAISER INFALLIBLE?

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE GERMAN CONSERVATIVES NOT IN-

CLINED TO CONCEDE.

NO RECONCILIATION BETWEEN QUIRINAL AND

GASCAR-RUSSIA'S ADVANCES TO GER

MANY-THE COUNT OF PARIS-PRO-

FESSOR HELMHOLTZ-SOCIAL-

ISM TRIUMPHANT OVER

THE TRADES-UNIONS.

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Emperor's Konigsberg speech, which has been

everywhere discussed all the week, has certainly

been different from that which its imperial au-

thor expected to produce. His first aim ob-

viously was to reduce the Prussian Conserva-

tives to obedience. In that he seems to have

failed. They and their organs, indeed, profess

the deepest loyalty to their King, but that they

have always done, and no doubt sincerely. But

when he rebuked the Prussian nobles for oppos

ing him, and declared their opposition to their

King, a monstrous thing, he gave them an easy

answer. They had only to take a phrase from

Brince Bismarck's lips, and they took it. "We do

not oppose Your Majesty, but only the mistaken

policy which bad advisers have induced Your

Majesty to adopt." The Emperor refuses to rec-

ognize that distinction, but his refusal to recog-

There is indeed nothing novel in his present

Kingship by Divine Right, but infallibility as

King and as Emperor. He claims it again now;

infallibility in a far wider sense than the Church of Rome ever asserted for the Pope. He will

accept no loyalty which does not include an ad-

mission of his own infallibility. The Prussian nobles, to whom his rebuke is most directly ad-

dressed, seem disposed to bow their heads. They

are not, however, the whole Agrarian, nor the whole Conservative party, and the Conservative

organs still claim the right of private judgment, and of some degree of political independence.

What may seem still more remarkable to the

non-German mind is the attitude of the Liberals

and Radicals. They support the Emperor. It

is an odd kind of Liberalism which seeks in-

spiration at the foot of the throne and welcomes the most sweeping assertions of despotism to

which this generation has listened. But Ger-

many is not America, nor even England. The

Liberals rejoice over the rebuke to their Con-

servative opponents. They rejoice again over

present him as the champion of the community

against a class. They seem inclined to treat him as a kind of democratic Emperor, or imperial

democrat. They are wrong, but they are wrong because the first principles of constitutional

democracy exist as yet only in an embryonic

The Emperor is the greatest political force

in the Fatherland. He knows it. He asserts it

in words offensive to ears which have always

heard the accents of true constitutional liberty.

Moreover, he takes advantage of class prejudice

against the nobles, and of commercial prejudice

form in Germany.

He has always claimed, not merely

nize it does not alter the fact that it exists.

London, Sept. 15 .- The effect of the German

This calm and judicial statement of the essential weakness of Colonel Breckinridge's attitude in this campaign probably reflects the real opinion of the great majority of those who support the "silver-tongued" orator on party compulsion and those who so violently oppose his malodorous candidacy.

Colonel Breckinride sas in his headquarters to-night, surrounded by the friends who have stood by him in all his troubles. He was a crushed and disappointed man. Just as the last news was coming in he turned from the table, where his son, Desha, was figuring upon the re-

"I expect to live out my days right here in Ken-tucky, and will contine to go in and out among these people until I am laid away in the beauti-

THE ERIE ROAD, WHERE FIVE PERSONS

against agriculturists, who dislike being ruined MET DEATH IN JUNE, 1893. for the benefit of traders. His attitude is not The Washington-ave, crossing of the Paterson unlike that of President Cleveland when he wrote the Wilson letter. The true value of his support to what he calls general interests against class interests will appear when his present supporters find themselves compelled to oppose him on some other point of imperial policy. They may then discover that for them also the doctrine of infallibility and of iences. The Emperor is, in plain words, playing off class against class. That is good politics, so long as he is on the side of the majority, for even Emperors find it useful at times to have a majority on the premises. His declaration against anarchy and revolution is not thought to have much practical significance, nor to foreshadow the adoption of any definite preventive or repressive policy. The almost simultaneous declarations of Cardinal Vaughan at Preston, and of Signor Crispi

at Naples, might seem to have been made in concert if both had not come to so little in the end. The English Cardinal allowed himself to imagine the possibility of a reunion between the various churches of Christendom, but it was seen that after all he meant nothing more than the absorption of all the others by the Church of Rome. Signor Crispi was at first believed to have hinted at some fresh possibility of reconciliation between Italy and the Vatican. There were incidents, notably the visit of his private secretary to Cardinal Rampolla with an autograph letter from Signor Crispi for the Pope, and some official steps in Venice and Erythraes, which pointed toward a compromise. On both sides, however, and on Signor Crispi's as eagerly as on the Pope's, any notion of compromise or of a modus vivendi between the Vatican and the Quirinal has been disavowed.

Signor Crispl, whose path is beset with difficulties of many kinds, might well be glad of peace with the Papacy. Most European statesmen outside of France would welcome an agreement between Italy and the Pope, but not on terms which should either weaken or humiliate King Humbert or the cause of the monarchy, which in Italy they regard as bound up with the national life. But at the end of the week the Vatican is seen to be as exacting as ever.

France, with Siam only half swallowed and not half digested, is making ready to devour Madagascar. The notorious M. Le Myre de Vilers, who won a sinister reputation at Bangkok, started yesterday for Antananarivo, His mission is to come to an understanding with the Hova Government We all know what that means. He came to an understanding with the King of Slam, which left that potentate shorn of territory and power and Siam little better than a French dependency. The situation in Madagascar has become, says the organ of the French Foreign Office, impossible. Why? Because the native Government refuses to recognize a French protectorate, or to obey the orders of the French Resident, or to allow that functionary to usurp the functions of the Queen.

There is no doubt in the eye of European law a basis for the French pretensions. England and Germany recognized in 1890 her claim to a protectorate over the island. The Malagasy Government and people never recognized it, nor ever renounced their independence. Lord Salisbury's acquiescence in the claims put forth by France is a permanent blot on his diplomatic fame. His own friends are doing what they can to relieve England from the consequences of his amazing indiscretion. The French officials are obliging enough to supply them with an occasion. They announce that Madagascar is to be annexed for the protection of French interests in the event of a European war. Madagascar is to be the French Australia. England may in those circumstances think herself entitled to recall her assent, and in no circumstances could that assent be stretched to cover the military occupation of the Malagasy capital and the over throw of the existing government.